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BATURDAY ... SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

CORRESPONDENTS should not send us speculations, predictions, or estimates as to the strength of candidates for the says: United States senatorship. What we desire is impartial reports of the proceedings of county and city committees, and

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats of the Buckeye State are preparing to give the Republicans a Nigorous tussle at the November election. Their State ticket is a strong one. At the head of it is John R. McLean, who is the owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and other newspaper properties, and who is a great power in Ohio politics. If any man can wrest the State out of the grasp of McKinley, Hanna & Co. McLean is

That he will have a hard fight goe without saying. All the power of the adcan raise, will be against him. But he not be, from it we pray to be delivered. will not be without funds, and personalhas had a prodigious nu assigned it by the administration, thougands of aspirants necessarily were "turn. tic in the cause as they once were,

The Ohio Democratic platform endorses and reaffirms the Chicago platform and calls for the renomination of Mr. Bryan. Notwithstanding this fact, some newspaper writers are of the opinion that Mr. McLean is an aspirant for next year's presidential nomination. He may be, but we doubt it. He has a perfect right to aspire to the presidency, and should he carry Ohio he might receive prominent mention; but he is a man of affairs and must know how Bryan stands with the party. McLean would have to do won-Bers in the Ohio campaign to put himself In the same class with Bryan, so far as popularity is concerned.

However, it will not hurt him, or our party, either, for him to be considered a presidential aspirant. It would make the Ohio campaign all the more interesting. It probably would make the people of his State more disposed to give him the governorship if they were convinced that by so doing they would give him some prospect of becoming McKinley's successor.

We fancy that Mr. Bryan's millions of admirers throughout the Union will not take fright at the suggestion that possibly McLean will enter the presidential race, in case of his victory for the gubernatorial office.

In the Ohio canvass we shall have a foreshadowing of the national issues which will be presented next year, but inevitably they will be mingled with logal issues. Still no contest of this year will be watched with so much interest as that in Ohio. The prominent persons who will figure in the struggle surely will attract the attention of the public, and our friends there know how to make poligies lively. Mr. Nash, who is at the head of the Republican ticket, is one of Hanma's men, and it is safe to presume that Hanna will leave no stone unturned to elect him.

THE CUBAN PROCLAMATION. The President's proclamation to the Cubans under date of August the 17th has been made public in Habana and other cities of the island, and the imperfalist organs are emphasizing the fact that Mr. Mckipley still recognizes the right of the Cubans to establish effective system of self-government," and that to that end the United States are "giving them assistance and supervision" by a "temporary military con-

Very true. It must be conceded that, differentiated from all other considerations and compared with the President's Philippine proclamation, issued before the Paris treaty was ratified, and which, according to Mr. McKinley's own admission at Pittsburg, was an act of usurpation, the Cuban proclamation is refreshing. Its text conforms pretty well thus admits that there is a power in this country besides Mr. McKinley. But what lengths personal prejudice may car-It must not be for often that there is a ry men. shrewd suspleion abroad that our "milltary control" is being so administered as to tend to the creation of the "ne cossity" for the prolongation of that control for it does.

years, and that in the mean time the annexation sentiment is being sedulously fostered, among certain elements, both here and in Cuba.

Every now and then we learn of some episode or incident of our "assistance and supervision" which excites bitter subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per month. feeting in the ranks of those who were active in the rebellion against . Spain, and think they are entitled to the spoils of decided benefit to the people, especialvarce; \$2 for six months; \$1.50 for three of the Cuban offices, and stratghtway by in the system and order it has given months; 50 cents for one month. Price this condition is seized upon by the annexationists as an argument that it may The WEEKLY DISPATCH issued and be a long season before the Cubans will be fit to manage their own affairs. We law been enforced that rarely does a conare told that it is our solemn duty to educate the masses up to an appreciation of the responsibilities of self-government, yet at the same time we are doing our best to educate a certain especial and Therefore, it might be well to the anti-annexation and anti-imperialist Cerberus-a sop through which it is hoped to gain time to "justify" annexation. -----

LOST INTEREST.

There was a congressional election in Missouri last Tuesday, and the candidates representing the two parties-the Democratic and the Republican-had taken opposite grounds on the expansion question. The Democrat had announced himself as radically opposed "to the retention of the Philippines and the prosecution of the war," and the Republican was on record as being in favor of the five lines of less, 75 cents. All notices of McKinley policy. The Republican organs exoursions whatsoever will be classed as, made the issue whether the President should be rebuked for his course in re Cart of rates for more space furnished spect of the Philippines by the election of Democrat, and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in reviewing the campaign or the morning of the election, said that th Republicans were "working as Democrati concede they never saw them do before n the district." It was also recognized outside of Missouri, that the issue was endorsement or condemnation of imperialism, and such McKinley organs as the Philadelphia Press and the New York Sun took great interest in the campaign But it is noticeable that none of our imperialistic contemporaries seem to take much interest in the result, which showed that the vast majority of the voters in the district were of the Democratic candidate's way of thinking on the Philippine question.

It is evident from the prominence the mperialists gave to the election that they thought the result would be very significant. So it was. But not their

DIVORCE LAWS.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard "When a divorce can be obtained in

eleven minutes in a Western State, as was actually recorded a few days ago of other public meetings, and results of lating the severance of the marriage primaries or conventions.

the necessity for a unit of lating the severance of the marriage lating the severance of the whole country, becomes very apparent." And the New York Herald backs up its

contemporary as follows:

"The press of the whole country reflects a powerful public sentiment in favor of a reform of our conflicting and incongruous State laws on this subject of such vital

importance to society,
"We have succeeded in unifying our laws for the control of transportation between the States, and have enacted a uni form law of governing bankraptcies with a view to prevent the evils and frauds hat multiplied under conflicting laws and

Both of the papers quoted lean, it will be seen, to a Federal divorce law. Such a law, we believe, would be obnexious to ministration; all the money that Hanna the Constitution. But even if it would It is a pity that there could not be uni ly he probably has as many friends as formity as between the States in the enhis Republican opponent. And while Ohio actment of a rigid divorce law-that is to ay, a law under which each State wou recognize only certain grounds as sufficlent cause for divorce, and would make ed down," and are now not so enthusias- it very difficult to obtain divorces. That would prevent many persons from enterwould greatly improve the domestic atmosphere in several sections of the coun try. But a Federal divorce law would be an entering wedge for a Federal marriage law, which would sanction marriages which are felonies in some of the States and ought to be in all the States.

> It is announced by a contemptuous northern paper that the "mutual admiration society" heretofore existing between Dana Gibson is to be dissolved, as (sic) a common weekly publication has secured a corner on Mr. Gibson's services. Since a corner on Mr. Gibson's services. Since this so-called divorce, it is said that a House conferrees was very close to himyoung artist named Christy-Howard and asked that he would see this gentle illustrate Davis's story of London life.

The cause of these aspersions on Messrs. Davis and Gibson is largely due to the fact that the artist used the author's likeness in his illustrations, and thereby gave Davis's face a wide circulation in the literary world. We also suspect that the remarkable success of these two young men likewise had its effect in creating envy and making them the subject of many undeserved gibes. While nothing succeeds like success, it is likewise true that there is nothing so fruitful of enemies. Our contemporary, which alludes to the relationship heretofore existing be tween Davis and Gibson, hints that the artist of late has been guilty of "stub pen imitations of Du Maurier," Why Mr. Gibson should see fit to do this we can not see. He has vastly more individuality as an artist than the Franco-Briton ever enjoyed in his best hours, and could profit nothing by imitating Du Maurier. But then one must not believe all the mean things one sees about great men.

It is reported from London that Congressman-elect Jefferson M. Levy has formed a syndicate and has offered to buy all of William Waldorf Astor's New York real estate. The price reported is \$120,000,000. The New York papers generally discredit the story. They do not think Mr. Astor wishes to sell, and they doubt if Mr. Levy has formed any such syndicate.

All the same Mr. Astor may be forced to sell out. Things are done in New York with a high hand, and it is possible for the officials who are charged with making assessments to put such excessive valu ations upon his property as to compel him to spend much money in appeals to courts, or else sell out, Mr. Rockefeller has had some exerience of this description in a New York village.

Mr. Astor probably will find that when he renounced his country he made a big mistake. Of course, that would not justify a false assessment of his property. We to the spirit of the Cuban resolutions, and by no means wish to intimate that it would. We only desire to indicate to

> Hazing doesn't "go" now at West Point, it appears, but the cadet who perpetrates

TAXES AND OTHER THINGS. In the current No. of the Southern Pianter, the Hon, Absalom Koiner, of Augusta, ex-State Senator and ex-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has an interesting communication explaining and commending the work of the Virginia Department of Agriculture. He shows that that department has been to the fertilizer trade. "So successfully," says he, "has been the inspection by the department, and so vigilantly has the troversy arise as to the quality of the

Mr. Koiner regrets that "the partisans who are now running the politics of the State have nothing to say about the agricultural or industrial interests of the people, who will soon be called on for increased revenues to pay the increased interest on the public debt." He quotes the June No. of the Planter as stating, upon the authority of the national report, that in ten years the number of live-stock in Virginia declined 58,308, with a decrease in value of \$9,213,096. This Mr. Keiner calls "an alarming fact," and, he adds, that "increased taxation on diminished values does not elicit the attention of the people or candidates."

We think there is nothing in the present situation which justifies the belief that the rate of taxation in Virginia will have to be increased in order to meet the acreased rate of interest upon the "century bonds." Certainly the Legislature which is to be elected in November will not be confronted with that issue. As a rule, the cities, towns, and villages, and the various manufacturing enterprises scattered throughout the country districts show decided improvement in their business, and we may now hope that the reassessment which is to be made in 1900 will afford a basis that will yield sufficlent revenue without increasing the taxrate. We own that we have not looked into this matter very closely ourselves, but we accept the judgment of gentlemen who are familiar with the finances of Virginia, and who see nothing in the future to warrant the fear that taxes will have to be increased.

As to the decline in the number and value of live-stock in Virginia within the last ten years, we suppose it is explain ed, in part at least, by the fact that the cattle industry has been at a very low ebb because of the low prices that so long prevailed. Prices have now taken a decided rise, and we doubt not that cattle-raisers will be encouraged to enlarge their business with the prospect of rea-

The New York Journal says it is Gene ral Otis, the present commander in the Philippines, who was president of the Carter court-martial, whom President McKinley is trying to shield in the matter of the Carter court-martial verdict, and not Carter himself. The Journal states that "documents are in existence gravely attacking the integrity of General Otis in his capacity of presiding judge of the Carter court-martial." Have we really, as has been alleged, a Dreyfus case on this side of the water?

Chief Croker, of the New York Fire Department, who is well supplied with horses and buggles with which to hasten to fires whenever an alarm is sounded, is now experimenting with an automobile. His experiments thus far have been co satisfactory it is probable he will abanden herse-power altegether.

Jones's Manchester Speech.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I regret that Mr. Jones responded to the request to speak in Manchester because I wished to see the voters of that city express themselves in the primary on the 5th of September between Governor Tyler and Senator Martin uninfluenced by any outside pressure and without appeal

to their prejudices. Mr. Jones has unintentionally done Sen-ator Martin injustice. When the river and harbor bill went to the Senate Committee the appropriation of \$150,000 was cut down to \$100,000. As soon as I discovered this, and it so happened that my attention was called to it before my col-leagues in either house were aware of Chanler Christy, has been employed to man and secure his influence on the com-illustrate Davis's story of London life. With these influences together we soon had the appropriation fixed at \$150,000. For this assistance I was indebt-ed to both Senator Martin and Representative Jones, and gave them credit at the time, as I do now. So you must see that I am surprised when my colleague says: "Senator Martin never once offered to help in the matter." This is a mistake. As soon as I mentioned the matter to the Senator he gave it immediate attention I remember that Mr. Jones expressed some surprise that I knew of the action of the Senate Committee before any one else. This was very natural, for I was watching the whole matter with intense

You will thus see that I relied upon Mr. Martin in the Senate, as I did upon Mr. Jones, and others, in the House. The ald rendered by Mr. Martin in the Senate was most effective and valuable, and justice to him demands that the people of the State should know the facts. When Major N. V. Randolph and others, paper-box manufacturers, came to Washington, I went with them to see Senator Martin, and was an eye-witness to all that passed, as described by Major Randelph in his card of July 29th last I know that Mr. Martin rendered assis ance in that matter, and if he is to be ondemned for helping to secure the tariff uty asked for in this case, as well as the present duty on pine lumber, I am as the present duty on pine lumber, I am equally at fault, for I urged both of these measures, and I am prepared at any time to defend my action before the people. I asked no question about Major Ran-dolph's vote in 1896. It was sufficient for me to know that he was a useful and respected citizen of my district, and that the duty he asked for would keep three four hundred people in this State em

I heartily approve all Mr. Jones says about the part taken by Representative Rixey in securing for the employees in the navy-yards extra pay for overtime work. He introduced the bill in the House, and worked faithfully for its

I have always understood that Senator Martin was active in securing the passage of this bill through the Senate. I remem ber that the navy-yard men whom I met during the discussion of this bill always referred to him as a friend of the mea

have taken no part in the discussion of this senatorial question, as you know. The card I published explained my posi-

The card I published explained my posi-tion in a few lines.

I am now impelled only by a sense of justice to a worthy colleague, and would cheerfully make the same statement in the interest of others. When my good friend, Representative Jones, asks, "With some man name one measure Mr. Martin has worked for—one with which his name has been connected,

one which he has advocated?' I will answer that he was deeply interested in and worked faithfully for every measure in which the State of Virginia and her peo-ple were interested; that he was rarely ever absent from his post of duty; that he helped both in Senate and House the passage of the Richmond Locomotive-Works bill; that he came over to the House every time we had a chance of reaching the Richmond College bill, and showed great interest in the same; that he offered a bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury, and voted for the amendment offered to the war-revenue bill carrying that measure

This is a sufficient answer to the quer thon. With a little time to look over the Congressional Record I could easily make the answer stronger. I deeply regret the turn this discussion has taken. Above the interest of any man, or set of men, I hold the supremacy of the Democratic party, for upon this depends the moral and social well-being of the State. He who sows seeds of discord and invites dissension in our ranks paves the way for the independent candidates who are now springing up in some of the counties. The experiences of the past should teach us wisdom as well as forbearance and JOHN LAMB.

Fighting Bob.

2618 east Broad street, August 31, 1899. To the Editor of the Dispatch; Under the caption, "Schley a Victim of Further Spite," you more or less discredit a naval officer to whom our coun try owes more than to even him he will welcome as the "Hero of Mantla." I refer to Captain R. D. Evans. "Fighting Bob" (who relieved "Captain" Schley) that the United States owe more than they realize in his preventing a Chilian embroglio in 1891.

Credit him siso that the seal fishery dispute went no further than it did. As "Warren" vas said by the British at Bunker Hill to be worth 500 Amerians, so was the presence at Santiago of Captain Evans invaluable to our naval Having been with Captain Rob ley D. Evans in the experiences referred to, and knowing him thoroughly in his official capacity and otherwise, I desire to say that among the many undoubtedly rilliant officers and whole-souled men that represent our navy to-day, none have carned a higher place in the esteem of the well-informed American that Captain Robley D. Evans.

Annexation of San Domingo. (Philadelphia Record.)

If internal disturbances and civil war should follow the assassination of Presi-dent Heureaux, of San Domingo, there is strong probability that the agitation for annexation to the United States, which was begun thirty years ago, would e renewed. San Domingo's public debt \$21,000,600 is held in this country, and ustoms, dues, and internal revenues ar offected by the San Domingo Improve ment Company, an association of capi-talists, with headquarters in New York. The revenues of the country, amounting out \$1,600,000 annually, for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, and should conditions arise which would impair the value and alldity of this security, American inter erence would be solicited by powerfu If, however, the successor of Heureaux shall prove strong enough to cope with the revolutionary agencies which are petually active in San Domingo, there will be afforded no valid occasion for foreign interference from any quarter.

Another Chance for Bettina Girard Another Chance for Bettina Girard.
(New York Letter-Pittsburg Dispatch.)
The statement that another effort is to
be made to reform the unfortunate Bettina Girard reminds me of her appearance at the Pittsburg Bijou a few years
ago, and what a delicate, refined young
woman she appeared to be at that time.
She played the heroine in "In Old Kentucky." On account of her antecedents
the society people of Pittsburg took up
the young actress to a large extent. They
knew her as the daughter of General
Ordway, and she was invited to several
houses in the East End and Allegheny.
No one thought then that she would ever Ordway, and she was invited to several houses in the East End and Allegheny.
No one thought then that she would ever allow herself to fall as she has since that time, and her fate has always been of interest to many Pittsburgers. It will be remembered that she was sent to Elackwell's Island two or three weeks ago—to save her from herself rather than for punishment. Now that she has recovered to a large extent from the effects of the to a large extent from the effects of the dissipation that caused her to be placed in confinement, the friends who always come to her have again determined t try what they can do for her. So ther is a chance for a new life for "Bett etter than that which she has already

O! The Comical Cobbler.

(Cathelie Standard and Times.) "You may as well engage apartment in the almshouse," cried the humorous shoemaker. "Why?" asked his good wife

"Because," said he, humorous to the ast, "I have lost my awl." The patent woman realizing that this sort of thing was a disease that could not be healed, smiled in a half-souled sort of way, and resumed her work.

(Washington Star.)

"One great trouble wif dishere world," said Uncle Eben, "is dat ev'rybody 'ma gines dat some one is tryin' ter git de best some one else so's ter keep even."

Little to Choose Between Them. (Chicago Record.)

"Dorothy, women act like idiots in a bargain rush."
"Well Richard, don't ferget how men uffling for supper on an excursio

Among Strangers.

(Chicago Tribune.)
Rivers: Where are you going to spend our vacation? Brooks: I'm going back to God's coun-Rivers; You'll feel awfully lonesome,

Modest Self-Estimate.

(Indianapolis Journal.) "To be a true gentlemen, a fellow must "That's a fact. I liked the very first olive I ever tasted."

The Milkmaid.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

In days of old the milkmaid went
About with dimpled arms.
In days of old the poet loved
To sing the milkmaid's charms.

In days of old the lowing kine Obeyed the milkmaid's call— In days of old the milkmaid was The merriest mild of all. In days of old the artist took His brush and showed us how The milkmaid went to work upon The wrong side of the cow.

In days of old the milkmaid's song Resounded through the land, And many a gallant's lips were pressed Upon the milkmaid's hand.

Alas! Old Bossy heeds no more The merry milkmaid's calls. For the milkmaid of to-day's a man In greasy overalls

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Indigestion, Dizziness,

Hood's Pills

CAPTAIN CARTER'S SIDE. The President Shielding Otis, Not the Captain, It is Said.

(New York Journal.) The following statement of Captain Carter's real reasons for insisting upon a retrial is given to the Journal by one of his very closest friends, one, indeed, who knows every fact in the case. The Journai will vouch for this. For the grave accusations against Major-Ger and other officers of the United States and other emeets of the United States army the Journal holds itself in no way responsible. A request was made that Captain Carter's side be given to the pub-lic. The Journal is a fair newspaper—it publishes all sides of every controversy. This is Captain Carter's side.—Ed. Jour-nal nal

The first statement ever made by Cap-tain Oberlin Montgomery Carter, United States army, tried by court-martial for embezziement of government funds, pub-lished exclusively in yesterday's Journal, and his plea for Anglo-Saxon justice, has revealed an astounding condition of af-This plea, in the face of President Mc-

Kinley's imminent and conclusive deci-sion of Captain Carter's case, was in itself most remarkable. It has been sup-posed, for many and apparent reasons, that President McKinley was Captain Carter's friend,

There is some one else, of far more im-portance to the administration, whom

the President desires to shield. Friend and enemy alike have been urging upon the President that Captain Carter's case be disposed of. If guilty, then his continuance in the army and upon the pay-rolls of the government is a national scandal. If innocent, as his friends have repeatedly urged, then it is none the less unjust that Captain Carter should be kept upon the rack and that continued and disgraceful aspersions should be cart upon his corps, which seems to have rushed to his defence. GENERAL OTIS IS ACCUSED.

The real power behind the throne, the man who is being shielded and whose disgrace would mean the administration's disgrace, is the present commander the Philippines, who acted as president of the court of thirteen officers who tried Captain Carter in Savannah. tegrity of General Otis in his capacity of presiding judge of the Carter court-mar

the verdict of the military court, by which it was sought not only to send Captain Carter out of the service, but to condemn him to five years of penal servitude, was arrived at before the evidence in the case

was in.

The enemies of military courts have urged this practice of such tribunals to be one of the chief dangers of modern civilization. To-day France is aflame be cause of the self-same practice, and Eng-land has been forced to change her mode of procedure in military trials because of General Otis, whom it is asserted the

present the military ruler of millions of people. He is waging war and carrying on a government in which he is practiother officers are exercising the same pro-It is fair to presume that what General Otis would dare to do in New York

in Savannah he would dare to do in Ma It is a fact that instead of there having been a unanimous verdict against Cap-tain Carter, as has been given out by the War Department, the vote of the court-

martial stood 7 for conviction and 6 for The presiding judge cast the deciding

Captain Carter has repeatedly said of late that all he could say at the present time is that he is innocent, and his inno-

cence will be shown WHY CARTER IS SILENT. In his present position, knowing that his fate is in the balance, that the Presi lent may be swayed one way other, as politics may dictate, his hands

have been absolutely tied. He refuses to admit the fact himselfrefuses to make any statement in the matter whatever—but the facts are ap-parent. If President McKinley should write the word "Approved" across the verdict of the court-martial, there is no appeal on earth for Captain Carter. To prison he must go.

There are a number of engineers, both in civil and military life, who have re-peatedly asserted that a plot existed to crowd Carter out of the service. Jealous; and envy and the greed of money have been cited by them as the motives prompting his persecution. Their chief argument pointing to what

they claim was Captain Carter's absolute innoceance of the charge of embezzling \$1,-560,000, as the charge has repeatedly been sent out from Washington, has been that sent out from was spent in the harbors of Savannah and Fernandina, where Cap-tain Carter was in charge of the work. Therefore, they have pointed out, it was impossible for any one to have stolen \$1,500,000. It is further alleged by Cap-tain Carter's friends that there is still held by the United States Treasury, or work already performed by the contrac-tors alleged to be in collusion with Car-ter, over \$300,000, from which amount any irregularity might be collected.

As a matter of fact, the contractors have sued the United States Government

for the payment of this \$300,000.

The friends of Captain Carter believe that Captain Cassius E. Gillette, who preferred the charges against him, was appointed to succeed Captain Carter in

PATHETIC APPEAL FROM CHINA She Cries Out to Japan Against European Rapacity.

VANCOUVER, B. C., September 1 .-

order to dishonor him.

Mail advices brought by the steamer Empress of China contain a rough translation of the letter recently sent by the Empress Dowager of China to the Emperor of Japan on the proposed alliance between the two countries. The letter thanked her Majesty's good cousin for thanked her Majesty's good cousin for his good wishes. The writer was in great difficulties, as European Powers were difficulties, as European Powers were land, France, Germany, and, last of all, Italy, had presented demands, and the Empress did not know what to do to satisfy these greedy dogs. England was the worst of all, for she had not disguised her longings for the Yang Tse Kiang Valley, and had evidently set on Italy to claim Fuhken. But she had done more. She had attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations with Russia, and

THE MERCHANTS:

THE MERCHANTS:

AND MANIFAC
TURERS ASSOCIATION OF BALTI
MORE calls your attention to the TENDAYS STOP-OVER in that city, allowed on all regular first-class passenger tickets throughout the year, and eithes to large will be accorded on the rickets sold from all southern points.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2 AND 3 1829, AT ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. to Philadelphia for the national encampment of the G. A. R., September 4 to 9, 1859. Empress's) relations with Russia, openly protesting against her advancing her eyes in North China. Such indigni-ties are insufferable, and she had, there-fore, addressed herself to her good friend, the Emperor of Japan, for succor in her

Her powise of subsidies, of appointing Japanese to command the fleet and armies, or freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, accompanied this epistle, and, finally, Japan was invited to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of these dangerous enemies.

OTIS IS SAID TO BE ILL. Doctors Ban't Allow Him to Read

fre in as in Newspapers. 1. J. September 1.-Among

arriving by the Oriental caesday were several direct Pallippines, among them being E. Burton riolmes, the Chicago lecturer; Major Rucker, of the regular cavalry, and a dozen non-commissioned officers and privates on sick furlough. Holmes while in Manila was the guest

for some days of General Otts, whose health, he says, has become seriously af-fected by the difficulties and anxieties of the campaign and outspoken criticism in-dulged in by the home newspapers, which for the present his physicians have advised him not to read.

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers. He has become a victim to melancholia

and insomnia, and his condition is de-clared to be critical. The men of the army, when asked for information con-cerning the General's condition, declined to affirm or deny the reports given by civilian travellers. They know nothing civilian travellers. They knew nothing, they said, but this statement was made with an interchange of glances indicative that they, too, were aware that some

thing is amiss. "The rainy season has set in," said one of the soldiers, "and that certainly won't

help the General.
"It's enough to make one feel blue to have soldiers sick and dying all around

POSTAL COMPANY SUSTAINED. Seeking Right of Way for Wires Along Railroads.

Louis Republic, August 29th.) WARRENSBURG, MO., August 28.-In the Circuit Court to-day Judge Jarrott sustained the motion of the Postal Tele graph Cable Company to strike from the files the answer of the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad companies to the petition of the telegraph company praying for a condemnation of the right of way from Kansas City to St.

Louis for telegraph purposes.

Commissioners were appointed and instructed to assess damages. The attorneys for the railroads took bills of exception, and will apply to a judge of the Supreme Court to-morrow for a Writ of prohibition

Colonel J. R. McIntosh, general counsel for the Postal Company, made an able argument before the court. He has just returned from the West, where he condemnation ngainst the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, ---

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds, and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. Hodeker Brothers, T. A. Miller.

AMUSEMENTS.

AUDITORIUM.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. DAN PACKARD OPERA COMPANY.

The Strongest Organization of Its Kind in America,

30-ARTISTS-30 Instantaneous and Emphatic Success.

SPLENDID COSTUMES! Wednesday and Mikado. Thursday,

MAGNIFICENT CAST! STRONG CHORUS!

Fra Diavolo. Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Matinee Saturday

Friday and

mandy.

at 3 o'Clock. Next week: Mascotte, Olivette, and Chimes of Nor-

PRICES: Admission, 15c.; reserved seats, 10c. additional; Matinee, 10c.; gallery, 10c. au 27-6t

MAIN-STREET PARK THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE IN THE

Reached by all Cars of Richmond Rall-way and Electric Company for One Fare WEEK OF AUGUST 28TH.

First Appearance in the South of MABEL SISSON. Versatlle Comedy Entertainers

GRUET-BEERS-GRUET, Eccentric Acobatic Comedy Artists.

ANDERSON and ENGLETON, Travesty Stars. LILIAN GRIST,

Singing Ingenu LAWRENCE and HARRINGTON. The Bowery Boy and Girl.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Performance every night at 8:45. Matines Saturday 4:30 P. M. au

BALL GAME, BROAD-STREET PARK, FOR THE BENEFIT RICHMOND POLICE BE-NEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, LABOR-DAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1899. Game called

Come one, come all, and see the best game of the season. Police Team against Letter-carriers. Admission, 25 cents; ladies free. au 27,29,31,Se2&3

The Confederate Museum, TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Free on Saturdays. mh 14-1y

THE VALENTINE MUSEUM ELEVENTH AND CLAY STREETS. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. de 13-19. de 13-19.

EXCURSIONS, &c. TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS:

Passengers will notify conductors before Passengers will notify conductors before arriving at Baltimore, so that their tickets can be properly endorsed, and tickets must be deposited with ticket station agent during stay in Baltimore.

The payment of 50 cents will obtain an extension of the date for leaving Philadelphia from September 12 to 30, 1892.

au 27-Sun,Th&Sa3t

75c. ONLY ROUND-TRIP TICKETS TO NORFOLK AND

STEAMER POCAHONTAS. SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9th, 10 o'Clock.

NEWPORT NEWS,

(au 29-18e9t) LEGAL NOTICE.

Ladies and children, 50c. each.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice, that I shall on MONDAY, October 9, 1839, at the court-room in the City Hall, apply to the Judge of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond for an order permitting me to remove the extate of MORRIS AND LEONARD JACOBUS out of the State of Virginia.

ALICE JACOBUS Guardian.

By Sol. L. Bloomberg, Her Attorney, 22 2-84t

EDUCATIONAL.

Georgetown University,

WASHINGTON, D. C., under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. One over hundred

professors and seven hundred students. Department of Arts and Sciences. GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

Founded MSS-'80. Oldest Catholic College in the United States, Preparatory and Collegiate Courses for Boarders and Day Scholars, COMPLETE POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

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versity and colleges of Virginia. A well equipped gymnasium. Number of pulis limited to fity. Catalogues at the book stores. For further information address stores. For furthe, the principal at Ashland, Va.

per scholastic year.
GEORGE M. THOMAS, A. M. 2u 3-39t Principal

The Great Music Centre of the South.
Faculty of Thirty Eminent European and
American Masters.
CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.
(au 15-1m)

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JULIAN HARTRIDGE (Harvard),
Headmaster. Post-office address College of St. Jam Maryland. au 9-11

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lomas, and medals-Recent repor 100's on University " Exam's."

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.
Opens Sept. 12th, 1859. One of the leading
Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Nagpificent buildings, all modern improvements.
Chapter ten serve. Grand mountain series in

MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE. THE 124TH SESSION WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, September 13th. For cat-

(te 27-Tu, The Sut301)

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE. PREDERICK, MD., REOPENS SEP-TEMBER 12th. Confers degrees. Con-servatory of Music and Art. School of Expression. Library, Laboratories, Gym-nasium. Enlarged accommodations. Un-rivalled climate. Endowment. J. H., APPLE, A. M., President. Je 1-cod29;

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

Thirty-seventh Year.

Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal; Miss.
E. D. Huntley, Associate Principal; 122
and 124 west Franklin street, Haltimore,
Md. jy 22-Sa&W2m

MISS FLORENCE DILLARD

at her studio, No. 104 east Grace street,

SEPTEMBER 18T.

Terms on application,

Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co.,
Richmond, Va., August 28, 1882.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS of this company will
be held on SEPTEMBER 28, 1895, at the
office of the company, in the Eucliding, this city, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the
election of officers and transaction of
general business, by request of owners
of over the majority of stock,

FRED. S. MYERS,
au 29-1m Secretary.

Citizens' Exchange Bank,
Richmond, Va., August 4, 1899.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS of the CITIZENS' EXCHANGE BANK will be held at the said
bank, Ninth and Main streets, Hichmond,
Va., TUESDAY, September 5, 1899, at 4.30
o'clock. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of
Directors of the said bank, adopted August 2, 1899. W. M. HABLISTON.

Presigent.

T. K. Sands, Cashler,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONA BANK OF VIRGINIA will be held at the banking-house of said bank, at the corn of Eleventh and Main streets, in the corn of Eleventh and value of The SDAY, the indicate of the said of Special State of the SDAY, the indicate of the SDAY of the Purpo of consolidation with the Citizens' Echange Bank, of Richmond, Va., and alto consider and vote on an amendment section 3 of the articles of association and bank, so as to increase the number of said bank, so as to increase the number of said bank, so as to increase the number of said bank, so as to increase the number of said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the number of the said bank, so as to increase the said bank. to section 3 of the articles of associate of said bank, so as to increase the num ber of the Board of Directors thereof not exceeding twenty, and any change in the by-laws of the association which may then be deemed necessary and pro-

INSECT-KILLERS.

LAUREL GREEN, Killing Insects on Plants, &c.

For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., au 21 Wholesale Druggists.

Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills,

Company at low prices. Will give you good work at the same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us you e pors and we will guarantee satisfaction in every

A numerous and eminent Medical Facul-ty. Excellent clinical advantages. George-town University Hospital in full opera-

The Rev. JOHN D. WHITNEY, S. J au 18-1m

NOLLEY'S SCHOOL. 107 NORTH PINE STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
GEORGE M. NOLLEY, Principal.
OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
New pupils entolled Eriday, Septem
22d. Thorough preparation for the 1
versity and colleges of Virginia.

CHARLOTTE HALL, MD. (ST. MARY'S county). Founded 1774. A thoroughly established Military Academy, in proximity to Baltimore and Washington. Estate of 325 acres. Healthy location. Safe home for boys. Board, wash, and tuition, 139

PEABODY Conservatory of Music, Ball-more, Md. HAROLD BAN-DOLPH, Director,

ST. JAMES SCHOOL,

Miss COLEMAN,
No. 13 north Fifth street, Richmond, Va.
Session opens OCTOBER 2, 1899, Cremelar on application, self-diw&tSelf-diw

Opposite Monroe Park, Richmond, Va. 35th Session-Sept. 20 to June 20, 199 UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE degrees.

100's on University "Exam's,
UNIV. of VA.—1886-6—4 Deg's, 27 Dipl's;
TWO of the FIVE M. A. s. 1898-9—2
Deg's (Ph. D. & B. A.), 34 Dipl's,
RICH. COLLI.—1883-4—4 D'g's, 7 D'pl's,
2 M'd'ls 1897-8—2 D'g's, 27 D'pl's, 1 M'd'l.
CORNELL.—One repr'tive; all 'exam's."
ANNAPOLIS—Present distr't incumb'nt.
WEST POINT—Compet've appointm't.
Principal at home after Sept, 5th.
Catalogue, with complete College Record, Teachers, Course, System, etc., alboek and drugsfores or by application to M. M. M'GUIRE, 33 Chamber of Commerce, or to JOHN P. M'GUIRE.

Ty 1-Sa.Tu.&Th-3m

Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery by Valley of Va., famed for health. European an American teachers. Full course. Superior as vantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty

RICHARD MILWAINE, President, Hampden-Salvey, Va.

MUSICAL.

WILL RESUME HER VIOLIN IN-

au-27-ts

MEETINGS.

Citizens' Exchange Bank mond, Va., August 4, 1899.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from August 21st to September 3th, both inclusive.
(Signed) GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN, ap 4-dtSe5)

PARIS GREEN

Dodgers, &c., printed by the Dispatch particular.